The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Western Congressional Convention.

The Mississippi Valley and Its Requirements—Enhancement of Water Transportation Facilities to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast—Series of Demands Upon Congress.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Congressional Conference was called to order shortly after eleven o'clock, Mayor Brown in the chair. Two or three trains which were delayed yesterday arrived last night, bringing more members of congress, who took seats in the conference this morning. A letter from President Grant was read, returning thanks for the invitation and regretting that other engagements prevented his attendance. Letters were also received from Charles Sumner and several other distinguished gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present. Capt. B. Eads, representing the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, introduced and read a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the merchants and business men constituting that body on the requirements of the Mississippi valley, and what Congress ought to do for it. James S. Rollins, of Missouri, then came forward and delivered a speech, in which, after describing the extent and productiveness of the Mississippi valley, he stated in a general way the necessity, not only to the West, but the whole country, for the improvement of the present and opening of new water lines of transportation to the sea board.

The following is the substance of the resolutions presented by Captain Jno. B. Eads, as expressive of the views of the Merchants Exchange, and by which body they were unanimously adopted:

The first declares that the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river is of the very first importance to the interests of the entire valley of the Mississippi, and of great moment to the whole country. The second declares that this object we believe will be achieved by closing up all the inferior outlets of the river and confining its waters by a system of gullies to one channel, which we believe will give a depth of twenty or twenty-two feet may be obtained in the best route by the jetty system, and that this, when compared with the many millions that will be annually saved to the country by the work. When accomplished, small annual appropriations will suffice to maintain the required depth forever afterward.

The second urges that in addition to the removal of the mass of wrecks and other obstacles from the channel, the general system of improvement should be looking directly to the permanent location and deepening of the channel, and that the work of suffice to maintain the required depth forever afterward.

The third declares that the system of improvements from the Upper Lakes to the Gulf, to the Atlantic coast, or to the great lakes, which can be opened and made safe and convenient at reasonable cost when compared with the benefits to result from it, in assuming the expenses of transportation, must meet with favor from the general government, and that a committee of safety and conference of representatives of the valley to their various markets, should meet with favor from the general government, and that a committee of safety and conference of representatives of the valley is congress.

Seventh. That the vast commerce depending upon the Mississippi river for cheap transportation demands that no artificial obstruction be permitted in the channel, except upon the most urgent necessity, and that no bridges should be authorized across it below St. Louis having fewer spans than one for every width less than five hundred feet, and a clear height of seventy-five feet above high water mark should be preserved under the center, the channel, spans of such bridges.

The eighth suggests that in consequence of the lessening down of several of the channels within the last few years, involving much loss of life, all bridges hereafter built on important navigable streams should be examined by a competent commission, or, whose duties and powers should be defined by Congress, and without whose examination and approval no plans for such proposed bridges should be adopted.

The ninth asks that the navigation of our great water highways should be relieved of the dangers and delays which at present take place in the transfer of goods constructed railroad bridges on the Upper Mississippi river, by requiring them to be so modified as to increase the number of spans and the height of the same, and thereby relieve the interests of commerce from the present embarrassments.

The tenth declares that the improvement of the upper and lower ports of the Mississippi demand the organization of a separate department of engineers for the duties of that river are made safe and convenient, and that the Missouri river and other navigable streams of this valley should be energetically prosecuted to completion.

The eleventh urges that every practicable water route to the Gulf, to the Atlantic coast, or to the great lakes, which can be opened and made safe and convenient at reasonable cost when compared with the benefits to result from it, in assuming the expenses of transportation, must meet with favor from the general government, and that a committee of safety and conference of representatives of the valley to their various markets, should meet with favor from the general government, and that a committee of safety and conference of representatives of the valley is congress.

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Twelfth. That we emphatically declare that the revenue law which forbids the imposition of duties upon all articles of foreign manufacture which are built in a foreign land, and thus compels him to bear the brunt of another nation above his prosperity, is a burdensome injustice to the industry of the whole valley and is a policy only worthy of a past age.

The fifteenth refers to the fact that appropriation act, except our own, goes from hills for vessels, and asks Congress to ascertain the cause of this and apply remedy.

The sixteenth asks that the laws be so amended as to restore the prestige of the American commercial marine, and that the policy of encouraging ships of the world, and that if it is necessary that the duties on materials for the construction of ships from foreign competition by laws which effectually interdict iron steamers on the waters of this valley from the products into English and German ships on the ocean, that such action should be taken by the government encouragement given to the construction of iron vessels, and such Federal patronage as will sustain American steamers and sailing vessels against the unequal competition, and thus lift our once great merchant marine from the depths of its present low estate, keep the lives and property of our people from being longer imperiled in wooden ships and floating timber boxes.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson was introduced and delivered a lengthy address on the objects of the Conference, after which the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

VETERANS ASSEMBLED.

Annual Meetings of the Grand Army, Society of the Army of the Potomac—President Grant Enthusiastically Received.

NEW HAVEN, May 14.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at noon, Gen. Burnside Commander-in-Chief, presiding. After the transaction of routine business, General Burnside made a brief address, congratulating the encampment on the growth and prosperity of the order. He declined to be a candidate for re-election. He was voted to hold the next session at Harrisburg, Penn.

At the meeting of the Cavalry Corps Association, General Sheridan presided. The Society adopted the old constitution on the report of the committee and voted to continue its old name. The officers of last year were re-elected. The next place and time of meeting will be the same as the Army of the Potomac.

At the meeting of the Sixth Army Corps, in the absence of General Wright, Colonel Kendall presided. General Shaler was elected President for the ensuing year.

At three o'clock the Society of the Army of the Potomac gathered at Music Hall. Shortly after the corn were thrown open distinguished officers began to file across the platform—General Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Generals Burnside, Shaler, Hancock, McDowell, Hazlett, Franklin, Vice President Wilson, Lieut. Gov. Tyler, Gov. Jewell, Connecticut and Lieutenant Governor Holcomb, Hartford. Each being greeted with hearty cheers. When the President entered the audience arose en masse and cried, "Here comes Grant," and as soon as the president took his appearance in front of the audience the entire assembly rose to their feet and gave deafening cheers went up from a thousand throats in honor of the Chief Magistrate. General Devins delivered a eloquent address, at the conclusion of which Gen. Van Zandt read a poem. The President was loudly called for, and in compliance stepped to the front of the platform and was greeted by a few words to the audience. The other distinguished gentlemen in the stage were called on in turn and made brief speeches. Major General Howard was elected President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The other officers remain the same as last year.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

The temperature has risen and the barometer fallen with southwesterly and southeasterly winds, not cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic states, partly cloudy and northerly winds, low barometer and cloudy weather and rain from Michigan to Iowa, and thence to the Lower Missouri and northwesterly winds, Northwesterly and northeasterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and rain commencing on the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cool weather in Canada and New England.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region cloudy and northeasterly winds, diminishing in force, and partly cloudy weather and probably rain in the southern portion of the eastern section. For New England and Canada northeasterly and northerly winds, cool, cloudy weather and rain. For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States low barometer, warmer and cloudy weather with rain, followed by clearing and by northerly winds, cooler in the Gulf states. For the Upper Lake region and Northwest northeasterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather with occasional rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 14, 1873.—Degrees above zero.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	62	Northeast.	Fair rain.
Cincinnati, O	66	Northeast.	Fair.
Cleveland	62	Northeast.	Threat'g.
Detroit	61	Northeast.	Fair.
Grand Haven, Mich	51	Northeast.	Fair.
Marquette, Mich	42	Northeast.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis	51	Northeast.	Fair.
Port Huron, Mich	51	Northeast.	Fair.
Toledo, O	62	Northeast.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill	53	West.	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	53	Northwest.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis	51	Northeast.	Fair.
Quincy, Ill	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Rock Island, Ill	53	Northwest.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	58	West.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	58	West.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	58	West.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala	58	West.	Fair.
Montgomery, Ala	58	West.	Fair.
Augusta, Ga	58	Northwest.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C	58	West.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga	58	West.	Cloudy.
Jacksonville, Fla	58	Northwest.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Cedar Keys, Fla	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Indianola, Texas	58	Northwest.	Fair.
Galveston, Texas	58	Northwest.	Fair.
New Orleans, La	58	Northwest.	Fair.

The New York Supreme Court at general term yesterday granted a writ of error in the case of Richard Tweed, upon the stipulation by the counsel that the case at once to the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court Judges in the case are Barnard, Fierce and Cardozo.

George Davis, attorney under Weeks ago for the defense of Mrs. Surratt, died in Washington, on Monday, aged 61 years. He was born in North Carolina, and was a delegate to the Secession convention.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Narrative of the Horrible Crimes of the Bender Family.

Discovery of the Bodies of Their Victims.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1873.

The accidental discovery of a vacated house in the vicinity of Cherryvale, Kansas, has led to a search, which has finally resulted in the disclosure of a series of the most horrible crimes on record, it being clearly evidenced that a wholesale system of robbery and murder has been going on within a short distance of that town for some time—a system of bloodshed and plunder almost unequaled except in the extravagant stories of sensational novels.

It is well known in this vicinity that during the past year a number of persons have disappeared in a very remarkable manner, and all traces of many of them have been lost, in the vicinity of Cherryvale. The cause of their disappearance could not be definitely ascertained, and the inquiries of friends were always fruitless. In many cases the search for the missing ones has been most thorough, especially in the case of Dr. York, a well known citizen, and this is supposed now to be the cause of the flight of those suspected of the murders. It was the sudden vacation of property which led to the search that has resulted in this terrible discovery.

For some time past a family, consisting of two men and two women, of the name of Bender, occupied a one-story frame house, or rather cabin thereof, two miles or less from the town of Cherryvale, in Labette county, a short distance from the south line of the state, and on the direct line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad. The house is on the open prairie, and not at all concealed by timber. The Benders kept this house as a kind of wayside tavern, and to accommodate travelers the house is a building that was used as a stable. The main building was divided into two rooms, the front and larger room being used for the purpose of serving the meals, and the rear room as a sleeping apartment. In this room it was believed by many of those who had been stopping at the house were found two shoemaker's hammers. The news of this discovery was speedily conveyed to Cherryvale, where it created the most intense excitement, and crowds flocked to the scene with a coffin in which to deposit the remains, which it was hoped would be found in the cellar or another, as injury to the knee proving the murder beyond a doubt.

The discovery, instead of satisfying the searchers, only whetted their anxiety, and the rod was again put in requisition. A few feet from the house, in a manner not to admit of identification. It was evident that the murderers had thrown up the earth in the most hasty manner, and had not taken the pains to carefully replace it. Some of the earth was found to be saturated with blood, and the search was renewed with redoubled energy. The next discovery was that of an old man and his grandchild, who left Cherryvale on the three months ago, in a two-horse wagon, to go to Fort Scott, but who never reached that place. Their bodies found in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to the cause of their disappearance. Next, about the beginning of March, Dr. William H. York, brother of Senator York of the state Senate, drove down the town and wagon at Fort Scott. Dr. York left for the purpose of finding the wagon, &c., but from that time to the present no person who came from Cherryvale, and he seemed to forget all the murder. For the purpose he left the town at seven o'clock in the morning, disappeared, and all afterwards for him by his brother and a host of friends, but to no purpose, nevertheless, while engaging in the day that a wagon answering the description of the one in which Dr. York left Cherryvale was offered for sale at the residence of his late father. The search, however, for Dr. York led to the finding of the bodies of the old man and child of the same party, and the search was then thrown out from any to end. Further search at this time resulted in the discovery of a wagon weighed by between two three, the horses having been shot in the head, and from the half-starved condition of the animals it is supposed they must have been thus held for several days. The marks of horses and mules upon the wagon indicated that a contest had taken place, and it was surmised that while the owners of the wagon were being murdered the horses broke away, and in their fright at the scene, finally getting fastened in the manner described. Who these persons were has not yet been found out.

While making the search for Dr. York, the house of the Benders was thoroughly explored, partly for the reason that no one was returned that no one had seen the missing man. The appearance with which these premises were met, and the impression received through the papers of this state of the strange disappearance of Dr. York, produced almost alone in the minds of the Bender family, although no one at this time had any definite information which led to the disappearance of the Benders. For about a week ago, a man riding from the prairie noticed that no smoke was to be seen issuing from the house of the Benders, and that the doors and windows were closed, but not a sign of life was visible. This did not particularly excite his attention, but he mentioned it on his return, and what had appeared to be of no consequence. This caused his suspicions to be aroused, and he called over to the house. The doors soon became excited, and it was then ascertained that the Benders had left for parts unknown, and that they had taken with them all their household effects, consisting of a wagon, some clothing, two mules, and some farming implements. It was also ascertained that the Bender family had, from some good cause, taken a hasty leave of their residence. This fact was reported, and a party went to the house, when the strangeness had proved fatal; but upon the return it was found that the house had been burned down to a mere pile of ashes.

On arriving at the place the out-houses or stable was first examined, and then next the larger room of the cabin. Everything was exactly as the Benders had left them, even to the provisions on the table and the number of meal pies. Even in the next room there was nothing suspicious at the first glance; but on the lifting of one of the two beds a sight appeared in the floor led to the discovery of a trap door upon hinges. Raising the door, which was cut in a manner, a horrible sight met the eyes of those who had been grouping about at the bottom of the well. The horror excited by the discovery may well be imagined, but the one to many of the mysterious disappearances was now explained. The search was then prosecuted, and the well was bored with rods, but nothing rewarded the search of the now excited party. There was no sign of the murderers to be found, and it is supposed that the digging below had been finished into this well; but what had afterwards become of the bodies as yet a mystery. It was then suggested that the garden should be examined, and all set to work doing the ground with spades. This search also was fruitless; but at the end of several hours' labor the body of a female child was found. Shovels were called for, and the ground opened, when the body of a man, face downwards, was found. Upon turning him a calico shirt was discovered shirt was at that covered the body. With care the remains were disinterred, for a portion of the flesh had fallen from the lower limbs, but when the body was laid on its back, to the horror of all present, it was found to be that of a female. Although very much swollen, the face was perfect enough for identification, and a wound at the back of the head, probably inflicted by the same weapon that had been driven into the brain with a blow from some engine of death, a hammer, and in this house were found two shoemaker's hammers.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

THE anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment will be celebrated with general observances of rejoicing by the enfranchised race throughout the South, to-day.

IT is believed in New York that the last of rates above seven per cent. for a long time to come has been seen. The banks now hold the control of the market, and they will be expected to keep money down to living prices.

THE Republicans of Ohio have been successful in securing the organization of the Constitutional Convention, having elected all their candidates for the chief officers. The President of the Convention is an active, energetic presiding officer, and that body may be considered as lucky in having secured a good start in the business before it.

A NEW YORK paper thinks the Legislature of that State has exhibited a talent for talk that borders on the marvelous. This might have been written of our Constitutional Convention. In both States the people are beginning to thoroughly tire of it, and to long for the medicinal time when—

"silence shall like a poultice come
To heal the blows of sound."

HERE is another suggestive illustration of the precious way in which that unmitigated delusion, minority representation, works. The other day the city of Galveston, Texas, tried cumulative voting at a charter election, and succeeded in electing all the candidates on both tickets. And now they don't know who is to hold the offices. They should write to BUCKALEW on the subject.

THE abuse flung at Governor HARTRANFT for having appointed JOHN MACKENZIE an Assessor of the State Tax on Bank stock, in Philadelphia, is absolutely thrown away. That appointment is vested, by law, in the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and the Governor has nothing to do with it. The Democratic dervishes had better, therefore, change the direction of their howling to the right quarter.

THE opinion appears to gain ground—and more particularly in the East—that Congress will endeavor to settle the transportation question by voting for a National line of rail, to be built with bonds indorsed by the government, by the engineers of the army, to extend from Chicago to New York, and to be managed by a Board of Commissioners. At present there are but two unbroken lines of rail between the two cities.

THE appointment of Judge FIELDBROOK, of New York, as Minister to Russia, is another disappointment to the opponents of the President. They had made up their minds that the appointee would be some one they could abuse, without stint, and the President has cruelly deprived them of their anticipated pleasure. This studied effort of the President to deprive the prowlers of their natural rights is what Mrs. PARTINGTON happily sets off as being highly unwrong.

SENATOR SUMNER does not appear to entertain an exceptionally exalted opinion of the press. An ardent admirer of the classic Senator having recently delivered an address on some topic of current interest, the latter—haply for the reason that portions of it may have ministered to his omnivorous appetite for praise—expressed to its author an earnest desire to see it in pamphlet form. "Such a speech," said he, "should not be allowed to *disappear in the newspapers*." It is to be feared that the Senator is growing splenetic with his advancing senility.

THE British government is now doing in India what ought to be done in most of our States—namely, encouraging the cultivation of forest trees indigenous to the country. We observe, also, that in Prussia a valuable treatise on the physical effects of forests on the atmosphere and soil, has just been issued under the auspices of the government, by one of the superintendents of the national schools of forestry. This is becoming a vitally important subject to America, where we have no "forest schools," and shall soon have no forests, unless we learn to take care of them.

THERE are four contestants for the trade of the territory of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and east of the Rocky Mountains and southwest of St. Louis; namely, Chicago for the West, Galveston and New Orleans for the Southwest, and St. Louis for all of these sections, and the quarrel between them waxes fast and furious as to which shall monopolize the lion's share of all of them. If there were less jealous vaporing and fewer manifestations of selfish greed in the case, the struggle between these cities for the control of the commerce of the vast empire embraced, would reflect a good deal more credit upon them all.

THE *Post* maintains that "GRANT is to blame" for the cotton losses—which it is computed will amount to some nine hundred bales, worth nearly half a million dollars—arising from the horrible massacre of negro laborers in Louisiana by its political friends. Why, when that paper was about the matter, did it not go still further back in its search for first causes, and attribute the responsibility to LINCOLN? For, if the colored race had never been emancipated and enfranchised, these dead brothers whose blood cries oft against Democracy from the ground, would probably neither have known their rights nor undertaken to defend them. The political honesty of our contemporary cannot possibly suffer any further inversion. It is a pity that in its analytical labors and inquiries it should halt half way.

A SUMMIT has been brought against the ex-Governor of Vermont in the Supreme Court of that State, to recover a large amount of money alleged to have been lost by false and fraudulent representations contained in his rose-colored report of the financial condition of a certain railroad. The plaintiff alleges that he was thereby induced to purchase a large number of shares of stock, to his damage, the pretended statement being untrue, and the corporation then owing millions of dollars that were not stated. The case is invested with additional interest by reason of the fact that, whichever way it is decided, it is proposed to appeal it to the Supreme Court of the United States. In these days of cooked reports and fabricated figures, the question as to the legal responsibility of their authors for damages incurred by those whom they have succeeded in duping, has become a matter of general importance.

WE GATHER from our various State exchanges that almost every village and borough in the Commonwealth is projecting the erection of factories of different kinds. It is said there was never before a period in the history of Pennsylvania when so much money was put into manufacturing businesses as is being invested at present. In this connection it is a significant indication of the growing drift of popular opinion that quite a number of the most influential journals of the South—heretofore the stronghold of Free Trade doctrines—have come out and pronounced squarely against the platform recently laid down by the New York *World*. They recognize the fact that the great need of the South is home manufactures, and that protection is necessary for their existence. In the face of these facts one would think that, after a while, our impracticable Free Trade theorists would tire of their futile attempts to prove that protection does not protect.

IN SOME of the older European countries, when the colors of a regiment are worn out, it is said to be the custom to burn them, and to drink the ashes in wine, with solemn silence, before the consecration of new colors. This custom, it is to be presumed, is based upon the feeling of patriotic reverence which is felt among those peoples for the revelations which their soldier ancestors gave to them concerning the high destiny of high devotion and loyalty to duty which lay beneath the smoke of battle-fields. And it is a good custom—teaching, as it does, that while symbols may perish, the living meaning of courage, and heroism, and sacrifice, never dies. It looks like a certain kind of sacrilege to sell a nation's relics at auction, and yet it seems this is the disposition which is proposed to make of a large number of foreign flags now stored at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, captured by the colonists on the battle-fields of the Revolution, which have been long as trophies for nearly a hundred years, and which are among the most interesting mementoes of the great struggle which caused the civilization of the world to change from a forward to the nineteenth century. Let the government retain, under its paternal supervision, all these relics are sold, the chief benefit will be reaped by greedy and thoughtless speculators; and while such a method of disposing of them would bring but a paltry sum to the Treasury, the scandal to the nation would be irreparable. There are some things which money should not be able to purchase. Among these are honor, and the trophies won with sacrificial blood.

WHY is archæologic research so little encouraged among us? The field is particularly inviting, and our country is rich in antiquities as the people whose monuments they are have disappeared from the face of the earth. Why should we not be wise in time, and inventory our treasures while yet we have them? The question suggests itself with the greater force by reason of the report that a stone, covered with Phœnician inscriptions, has recently been found in Brazil. The inscription, which contains eight lines, relates how a number of Phœnicians of both sexes sailed from their native country during the reign of King HIRAM, landing in Brazil after a voyage of about a year's duration. Two kings of Phœnicia were named HIRAM, one of whom was the ally of SOLOMON, reigning from 940 to 947, B. C., while the other a weak prince, reigned from B. C. 558 to 552. A copy of the inscription was sent to the Director of the Rio Janeiro Museum, who pronounces the characters to be pure Phœnician. If the inscription is not a forgery, it is of great archæologic importance, since it proves that a colony of these people of both sexes actually landed in South America. But there are other and quite as interesting discoveries to be made nearer home. In fact, the whole country is almost virgin as regards archæology. The monuments of civilized races are to be found on the continents of both North and South America—monuments which antedate by perhaps thousands of years the coming of the later European adventurers. The work to be done now—for it will soon be too late—is to examine carefully our own country for traces of these civilized races. Search would no doubt bring to light many such traces now unknown. SQUIER has made a beginning in the Mississippi valley. But this is not enough: the country should be systematically explored. Persons who live in the neighborhood ought to take the matter in hand. In the Southern and Northwestern States, more especially, is there very extended work to be performed. These peoples had an architecture peculiar to themselves; the best observers are sure they were an agricultural people. Of what race were they? What was the extent of their knowledge? What implements did they possess? Had they advanced from the stone age, through the bone age, up to the iron age, or had they remained stationary, after making progress up to a certain point? The whole inquiry is vast, and if once begun, absorbing. Either question would afford work for almost a lifetime's research.

THE New York *World* continues to flagellate itself without mercy for the bald hypocrisy of its course in advocating the election of the coalition candidate for the Presidency. In an article specifically addressed "to those who would have the Democracy repeat the disastrous experiment of last year," it cites a passage from a letter of HENRY CLAY, written with reference to the local politics of Mississippi, some thirty years ago, in which that distinguished statesman sets forth the imminent danger of defeat which the Whigs would incur "by allying themselves with the odds and ends of other parties, instead of resting upon the strength of their own numbers;" whereupon the *World* observes:

"The Whig party went long ago to its doom, hastened by the operation of this vice; and now the same vice has come into the Democratic party, which, though more robust of constitution, cannot be altogether proof against the vicious agency that experience has so far defined and described. This, from a journal which did more—or tried to do more—than any other paper of its class, to fortify "this vice" in the constitution of its party, instead of casting it out, is, to say the least, courageous. Of course most intelligent people are fully aware of the fact that the Democratic party is merely an organized hypocrisy; but there are very few organs of that party willing to admit it so openly as does the *World*. It is a piece of genuine bravery; and we commend it to the careful reflection of the home organ, whose whole theory and practice of politics would appear to consist in that miserable consistency which sticks inflexibly to a lie because it has been once told.

THERE is quite a stir in Virginia politics, and the idea is growing that the Republicans have it in their power to carry the State. It is too early as yet for either party to be very confident, but our friends are in good condition, have settled all their local quarrels, and have come to a pretty general understanding in regard to the State ticket. The Democrats, on the other hand, are making frantic appeals in favor of union and harmony, but it does not look as if they would come at their bidding. The report that HENRY A. WISE was to receive the Republican nomination turns out, as we thought it would, to be untrue. It seems he has declared his intention of running as an independent candidate, expecting by a middle course to gain enough supporters to carry the State. The scheme will not win, and if it did it would not pay. It is to be hoped no Republican will be deluded into its support. It is much better for the people that one or the other of the great parties should be in power, and, possessing the power, bear the responsibility also. Pennsylvania is not without experience concerning "independent" and third party men and movements, and she knows that both are productive of a great deal more harm than good. Our friends in the Old Dominion will do well to stick firmly to their grand old colors.

IN ALLUDING, the other day, to the obsequies over the remains of the late Chief Justice CHASE, we said that, although dead, he yet —notwithstanding the faults and flaws which marred the symmetry and significance of his life—spoke in tones of undying eloquence in praise of public virtue, to the present and to distant generations. A contemporary thinks this tribute too restricted, holding that the character of the illustrious dead was "rounded, perfect, and without blemish." The great and good qualities of his heart and mind are recognized and honored of us not less than of others. But there can be little doubt of the fact that he was never fully satisfied with the quiet routine of his great office. He longed to hold the reins of government, to shape the policy of the country, and wear the mantle of Washington. This was not a mean or unworthy ambition, but it is beyond dispute that it led him into mean and unworthy associations, and that his last days were humiliated and embittered by a sense of failure, and decline in public estimation—and by a separation from old friends, whose confidence he had weakened by his new political associations. But while, during the later years of his life, he did not have, as he once had, the warm affection of the nation, his great services will never be forgotten.

INDICATIONS are not wanting that the administration will presently have a Mexican question on its hands. The Mexicans have already presented claims before the Commission now organized amounting to fifty millions, eight millions of which have been admitted for consideration, and seven await preliminary examination. On the other hand, the claims preferred by American citizens already reach some fifty millions, late information from the United States Commission on the Rio Grande representing it as having collected and taken evidence in regard to claims since the date of its last report which will involve a sum fully equal to the total in the first report. The first report of this Commission, it will be remembered, sent by the President to Congress last winter, and the claims it presented as arising against Mexico for depredations committed by its citizens, Indians and native, amounted to $27,000,000. With claims accumulating in this ratio, even if only a third of them are ever treated as valid by our government, it can hardly be regarded as improbable that, in view of the exhausted condition of the Mexican Treasury, a cession of territory may take place at no distant day.

THE Congressional Conference ostensibly called on invitation of St. Louis for the consideration of the necessities of the West and South for an improved and cheap water transportation to the outboard, is now in session in that city. It is possible—and to be hoped—that the gathering may be productive of good. Of this, however, we have doubts. There are one or two of the basic problems of the day whereon the Union and the States sections of the Union are closely interwoven together. Moreover, the practical solution of the transportation question, when it comes, will be brought about by a judicious use of capital, business capacity and physical energy, aided by proper legislation, State and National. And it will not be the work of a day, or a week, or a month, or a year. The interests involved are too vast and too wide-spread to be harmonized and brought into actual co-operation by speeches, resolutions and convivial junketings.

AS ANNOUNCED, the United States Centennial Commission is made up as follows: President, ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Executive Committee—Hon. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Hon. Alfred L. Pennington, Charles H. Marshall, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; James T. Earle, Maryland; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; John Lynch, Louisiana; Walter M. Gibson, Alabama; George R. Loring, Massachusetts; Nov. E. Beteer, West Virginia; Lewis W. Smith, Georgia; William B. Farnum, Texas, and Richard C. Newcomen, Arizona. Prof. John L. Campbell, the Commissioner from Indiana, was chosen Secretary. Secretary Campbell has appointed as his Assistant Secretary, Colonel Myer Asch, who occupied the same position under the temporary secretary, and who has been great finesse for the duties of that office.

A presbyterian lapse is in favour by the committee in the Canadian Parliament, which has been studying the connection between intemperance and crime. They assert upon official information that four-fifths of the crimes committed in that country result from this vice; for instance, 21,256 convictions of drunk made in Quebec and Ontario were to be traced directly to intoxication.

There lives a miserable wretch whose cranium has a cavity where the lumps of reverence should be, and he is fond of saying that the president further in the American eagle's bonnet is the cock-tail.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Somebody advertises in the Bloomfield, Illinois, *Fieldgraph* for the whereabouts of a missing man "of weak intellect." Have any inquiries been made at the office of the *Post*?

The writing desk used by Edmund Burke has been presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society, of Cleveland, Ohio.

It is the general opinion that the pestiferous potato bug succumbed to last winter's frigidity.

The paper manufacturers of the South are making a very good article from the leaves of palmetto.

A correspondent asserts that the Indians expend more money *per capita* for the education of their children than any State in the Union. If this be true, the money must be spent in "teaching their young ideas how to shoot."

The Maine Republicans hold their State Convention at Bangor, June 19. It has been suggested that ex-Governor Edward Kent be run again, after an interval of service in the office of about thirty-three years. Do you remember how the State went, last bent, for Governor Kent, and Tippecanoe and Tyler too?

A Michigan clergyman has added new attractions to his services by attacking theatres and circuses, and allowing the representatives of those institutions who happen to be in his audience an opportunity of replying.

The charitable people of Holyoke, Mass., who have supported an old Irishman all winter, have lost much of their faith in human nature since learning that he has paid $1,000 cash for a house and lot.

Already, before the trees are in leaf, gossip runs upon the summer resorts. As usual, Newport is to be "big-side." Timber will resort the wealthiest and respectablest, the diplomatic corps, the operatic star now in perigee, and great numbers of professional and literary people.

The first experiment in illustrated daily journalism would seem to have turned out surprisingly well. The New York *Graphic* asserts that its circulation is now larger than that of any evening newspaper in the United States and more than double the combined circulation of any two evening papers printed in New York city.

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NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is less costly per meal.
4. It will not become stale or worthy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
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8. Children will be healthy Who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process leaves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration to the Estate of A. M. NESBIT, late of Pittsburgh, Deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay. M. S. SNOWDEN, No. 145 Fifth avenue. Th

STATE NEWS.

The new District Court at Johnstown will hold its sessions in Parke's Opera House.

On the 1st day of June Bishop Simpson and Rev. I. C. Pershing will assist in the dedication of a new M. E. Church now about completed at Lutherburg, Clearfield county.

Old rafts men from the northern portion of this county, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, states that the present spring floods in the Susquehanna were the most favorable that they have experienced for a number of years. An immense quantity of timber passed down that river from the Cherry Tree and other points along the headwaters of the stream.

Over one hundred of the striking puddlers and heaters of the Phœnixville iron works have found employment in Reading.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of eighteen persons—three men and fifteen women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Susan E. Wilson, aged 80; Lydia Flanagin, 81; Mary Ann Mayne, 81; Catharine Lothenbury, 81; Ellen McClain, 82; Theodosia C. Phillips, 84 years and 6 months; James Wilson, 83; Sarah W. Benner, 83; Margaret A. Auchinleck, 84; Margaret Woodruff, 84; William Kinnear, 84; Elizabeth W. Welch, 85; Sarah Dull, 86; John K. Cowperthwait, 86; Margaret McCollum, 87; Ann Brown, 88; Phebe Hallas, 89, and Mary Maloney, 97.

Alexander Clark, of Rouseville, shot himself through the abdomen on Sunday night, and will probably die from the effects of the wound, if not already dead. He was a very dissipated man, and neglected and misused his wife until, on Saturday last, she left him. On this account Clark determined upon suicide.

Crawford county contains seventy postoffices; Erie county forty-eight and Venango sixty-two.

Philadelphia has thirteen theaters in full blast.

A grand parade of the order of Patriotic Sons of America takes place in Allentown on the Fourth of July. There will be full camps in line from Harrisburg, Easton, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Lancaster, Norristown, Pottstown and other places.

Orangeville is to have two valuable additions to the manufacturing interests of that place very soon —a planing mill and an ax factory. Both are under process of construction.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Vice President.
WM. PHILLIPS, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is less costly per meal.
4. It will not become stale or worthy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy Who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process leaves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration to the Estate of A. M. NESBIT, late of Pittsburgh, Deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay. M. S. SNOWDEN, No. 145 Fifth avenue. Th

PERSONAL.

David Cashen, of Chicago, having no cash in his pocket, tried to make a raise by running off with an heiress of fifteen years, whom he married, after swearing that she was eighteen. The girl's parents objected to cashin' the impecunious individual's drafts on their fortunes, and had him arrested for perjury and took their daughter to their arms again, to which she readily agreed.

Although it is but a week since Chief Justice Chase died, the number of persons named for the great place he held is about fifty—and the list grows fast. Most of the persons named in the list have no more chance of becoming Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States than they have of stepping into the place about to be made vacant by the departure of Pope PIUS IX.

A movement has been initiated to raise funds for the family of the late C. F. Hall. His enthusiastic devotion to geographical science, which will give him a rank with puppority ang the most intrepid explorers of the century, and still more his sad death, will arouse the public sympathy in behalf of his widow and children. Viewed from a strictly practical standpoint, his adventurous spirit may appear unwisely directed, but it was akin to that of Columbus, Cabot, and the Cabots, Raleigh, Drake and of the Franklins, Secretarys, Livingstones, and Barkers, of our own day.

Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan is to head the list of managers for the coming fat-stock show to be held in Chicago. He has "faced the music" before, you see.

It appears from certain positive evidence obtained in Hartford, Connecticut, that Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forger, is identical with Edward Hill, who was concerned in a bank forgery and horse stealing case in Worcester, with Michael McDonald, now in the Connecticut State prison. It is now known that very soon after his settlement of the bank would be proceeded to England from Boston and joined there the McDonalds and Bidwell, with whom he had confederated in this country before operations in New Jersey. He is now living in Connecticut. He lived in East Hartford and up to a few years ago was a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and was a very dissolving young man. His family connections are of a highly respectable character. One of his brothers is the Rev. C. C. Hole, late pastor of the leading Methodist church in Springfield, Mass.

Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, with his party of student explorers, will set out on his fourth annual scientific expedition to the West at the end of the present month, though several of the original members of the company have been frightened into withdrawing on account of the Modoc war.

Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, who was recently killed by the Modocs, was Captain under Walker, on the Nicaragua filibustering expedition, from which he returned with the loss of a leg, and other wounds, and was Colonel of the Twentieth California Infantry in the late rebellion.

The water cure treatment at Clifton, New York, is said to have had an excellent effect upon the health of Frank Hair. It is sometimes the case that the introduction to the system of an element entirely foreign to the patient's nature works a cure. It remains to be so in the case of Mr. Hair.

The Richmond (Ky.) *Register* says: Probably the oldest man in Kentucky died at his residence in Estill county on Thursday of last week. Peter Hendrickson was born in February, 1764, and consequently was in his one hundred and tenth year when he died. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner of that service. He was in his younger days a worker in iron, and is said to have been active and vigorous in both mind and body up to within a few days of his death.

Chevalier Lobo, Minister of Portugal, left Washington a few days ago in arrears to his landlady one month of occupancy and five of his contracted tonsure. This bill of gossip is the scandal of

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1873.

We have reached a season of the year when it is not the question of the day how to get sufficient money or credit to carry on the daily wants of business, but when capitalists are looking out for the safest forms of investment. Looking over the past we can see the storm seas on which we have been sailing, and for the coming months likely to have calm waters it is judicious to inquire into the causes of our troubles and to see if those causes cannot be removed.

A gentleman who devotes considerable thought to the subject gives as the great cause of the monetary derangement, over trading and an over expansion of credits. During the war the government was in the market as a buyer of every conceivable commodity that was produced, a buyer of unlimited amounts and at any rates which the seller choosed to ask, paying in cash for all the purchases made, with money turned out as rapidly as a prodigal Congress and the printing press could make it in the ready form of promises to pay that go yet unredeemed. This made money plenty, prices high, and everybody seemed riding to fortune on the advancing waves of a paper currency.

Following the war came the great railroad improvements, with their large subsidies from the government in land and money, still keeping up the advancing tide of prosperity. When the government ceased to be a purchaser and became instead a seller, when subsidies to Pacific Railroads had been expended the crest of the wave had reached its highest flow and the ebbing process set in, the country was conscious of its wealth and became extravagant to an unprecedented degree.

Notwithstanding the severe cost resulting from an entire dependence on foreign manufacturers, we imported largely of every kind of merchandize and coin at prices enhanced by the peculiar relations and changed circumstances in Europe. Property of every description increased in price under the influences of speculative feeling. The mineral products of the country were developed, and created new facilities for their shipment in excess of normal consumption. New territory was opened by the railways to an extent far surpassing even the increase of population. Money was abundant and its actively promoted trade in every channel; this abundance of money implied not alone the volume of the currency existing in the country, but the means which were also extended through the medium of new banking institutions based upon credit that had apparently no bounds. The system of bank paper, in fact, supplied a means of capital credits, which so far exceeded the scope of the money medium as to render the latter comparatively insignificant.

The extensive proportions was an indication of the prevailing spirit which actuated enterprise, but it conveyed also a suggestion of expansiveness surpassing our actual growth.

All this time Europe was pouring her surplus capital into our lap, willing to invest in anything which promised to pay. Since the trouble over the Alabama arbitration the altitude of that market has changed and no more loans of any magnitude can be placed there. Estimating our indebtedness at two thousand millions at par we are probably paying at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the rate actually realized. The balance of trade against us has during the past three years averaged about twenty-three millions annually. Our tourists take abroad each summer from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars, making a total footing against us which is worthy of consideration.

As we said before, the ebb tide has set in and the hard process of marking down prices, of appreciating our currency, of economizing in our public and private affairs, of curtailing credits and paying off old debts, is going on and must continue until we reach the firm basis of specie payments, and the goal can be reached only by the road indicated. Marked as in the past it always has been by broken credits and shrinking fortunes.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120⅜	120⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅜	113⅜
10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
New 5s	114⅝	114⅝
Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Currency 6s	119½	119½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅜
United States 6s of 1881	120⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1868	113⅜
United States 10-40s	108⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅜
Currency Sixes	119½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 14, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Canton	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Western Union Tel.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Quicksilver pf	51	51	51	51	51	51
Adams Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Wells Fargo Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
American Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Cleveland and Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Rock Isl.	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
do pf	89	89	89	89	89	89
Toledo and Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Wabash pf	61	61	61	61	61	61
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
New York Central scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Boston and Albany	125	125	125	125	125	125
Atlantic Mail	93	93	93	93	93	93

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 74 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks at sunset on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn's Central	94½ Phila. and Erie
Reading	87½ Penn's Allotments
Cleveland Col. & C.	99 Pittsburgh
Del 6s	91½ Allegheny Valley 7 30
Lehigh Valley R. R.	66 Central Trans Con

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is again very unsettled, prices being very uncertain, in fact correct figures are very difficult to obtain. Buyers are not numerous.

CRUDE.

Buyers are inclined to hold off. We did not learn of any transactions. The quote nominally 6¼@6½c.

Parkers'—Sales are reported at $1 40@1 50 per barrel.

REFINED.

Prices nominal. Car load lots held at 16½@16¾c. Philadelphia—May 16½c; June 19½c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Herald* says the petroleum market yesterday was unchanged. On upper coast the market opened at $2 25@2 37½; at Oil City $2 25@2 37½; at Parker $2 37½@2 50; at Shamburg $2 37½@2 50. Nothing done at $2 50. The home refined market was nominally the same at 16c in bulk and 19c in bbls.

1,000 bbls upper coast, spot.....$2 50
500 bbls upper coast, spot.....2 37½
1,000 bbls S. O. Mar. June.....2 37½
1,000 bbls upper coast, B. O.....2 75
1,000 bbls C. C. C. spot.....2 75
2,500 bbls Parker's.....2 50
no bbls Titusville, spot.....2 50

BOSTON, May 14.—Closing 19¾c. Crude in bulk very quiet, but rather weak at 9½@9¾c; sales too small at inside prices. Crude—shipping order 9½c; refined quiet; sales 200 bbls at 19½c; 1,000 bbls last half June 20½c; cases 20½@23c. Philadelphia—Demand light and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined for May 19½c.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market dull; nothing doing at $2 62½.

ROCHESTER, May 14.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 50. Sales—Closing 19½c. Crude in bulk very quiet, but rather weak at 9½@9¾c; sales too small at inside prices. Crude—shipping order 9½c; refined quiet; sales 200 bbls at 19½c; 1,000 bbls last half June 20½c; cases 20½@23c. Philadelphia—Demand light and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined for May 19½c.

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PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14.—Market dull at $2 40.

TIONESTA, May 14.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet; spot $2 25 asked, $2 00 bid.

PARKERSBURG, May 14.—Market firm; S. W., 19½@; crude 9@; cases, 25c; same month; futures, June, 19½@20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market dull at $2 50.

FRANKLIN, May 14.—Market weaker; no buyers; nominally $2 40@2 50.

TIDIOUTE, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50@2 75.

PARKERS LAND, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Crude, 9c bid, 9½c asked. Refined steady.

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. J. Gilmore	Parker & W	1,000
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	1,500
W. Hackett	Clinton O W	600
W. Robinson	Parriott & W	600
H. McKelvey	Venis O W	600
S. S. Duncan	Duncan & C	600
S. S. Duncan	Bellmont O W	600
S. S. Duncan	American O W	1,200
S. S. Duncan	Columbia O W	600
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty O W	600
Hutchinson & B.	Freedom O W	600
S. S. Duncan	Liberty O W	600
Fisher Bros.	Freedom O W	600
Fisher Bros.	Bogus, L. & Co	600
Total		9,300

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been heavy of through stock for the East, and fair of that intended for sale here. The quality of the offerings is principally the medium grades, but few prime or extra cattle being on sale. There is a fair attendance of regular buyers, and quite a large delegation of country or transient dealers. The buyers from the country have taken a good many cattle, and the market rules active at prices at least $@ higher than last week. Trade closes firm at the following rates:

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 50; stockers, $3 25@3 50; bulls $3 50 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day are a shade light The market ruled dull this forenoon, but the rain coming a little light in the afternoon, the market improved some, and sales were made of both light and prime about 10c per 100 lbs higher than last quoted. Following are the current rates:

Prime Philadelphia, $5 90; prime Philadelphia, $5 80 to $5 85; prime Yorkers $5 80 to $5 85.

Sheep.

The run of sheep so far this week has been fair, and are mostly clipped stock. The market is active, and sales are made about as soon as such arrive. Prices this afternoon rule 25c higher than last quoted. Following are the closing rates for the following figures:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 00 to $8 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 70 lbs, fine wool, $5 00.

Sales.

SALES OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS TO-DAY.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90

SALES OF CATTLE, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

SALES OF HOGS, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

SALES OF SHEEP, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

MAY 15.—Rail grades have been scarce and in demand. Low grades were in rather excessive supply, and more slow. We quote the current rates of the close as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	$[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 1, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]

COKE.

Coke, No. 1, per ton	[illegible]
Coke, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Coke, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]
Mill, per ton	[illegible]

CAR WHEELS.

Hanging Rock, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, per ton	[illegible]
Kentucky, per ton	[illegible]

GRAIN.

Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Rye, per bushel	[illegible]

WHEAT MEAL.

Fine, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Coarse, per 100 lbs	[illegible]

FLOUR.

Superfine, per bbl	[illegible]
Extra, per bbl	[illegible]
Family, per bbl	[illegible]
Fancy, per bbl	[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is a marked improvement in business generally since the setting in of the present pleasant weather. A large number of dealers from the surrounding country are in the city making their selections for spring and summer stocks, which had become exceedingly low on account of difficulty in procuring supplies during the winter and early spring. Now, however, the roads are passible once more, and the difficulty alluded to out of the way, dealers have availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to re-stock their stores, shops, &c. And it may not be amiss to assure our country readers that our merchants and manufacturers are fully prepared to fill all orders promptly and upon terms as reasonable as they can be had in the eastern cities. Hence those who patronize Pittsburgh merchants will save time, trouble and expence.

The flour trade continues very active, and notwithstanding the fact that receipts are heavy, dealers *complain of difficulty in procuring supplies sufficient* to meet the demands upon them. Aside from the local trade, orders from all parts of the surrounding country are pouring in upon them. Among other orders shown us to-day was one from Cuba, Ohio, for a lot of choice Rising Sun flour.

The grain market is active and prices firm. The receipts of wheat and oats are on the increase, but yet fall short of the demand, and all arriving meets ready sale at quotations.

Bacon and provisions continue very active, and the same is true of groceries. Butter is dull and nothing but the very article of "grass" will command sale at 20c. Eggs are scarce and held firmly at 12½@13c. Apples range in price from $1 00 to $4 50 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Apple butter has declared a large boost of late, dealers are holding at prime article as high as 60c per gallon. The market, taken as a whole, is satisfactory.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last, also for the week previous:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,323	7,798	16,121
Apples, bbls	1,145	1,486	2,631
Cheese, lbs	645	1,080	1,726
Butter, lbs	4,739	3,926	8,665
Wheat, sacks	5,479	6,262	11,741
Barley, sacks	1,479	1,717	3,196
Rye, sacks	544	1,612	2,156
Oats, sacks	9,814	10,693	20,507
Butter, pkgs	299	300	599
Bacon, lbs	1,796	12,574	14,370
Bacon, tierces	1,001	728	1,729

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Receipts are on the increase, being 285 bbls against 81. There is an active demand for sound clean varieties, and we only quote at that fancy at $4 50; choice $4 50@4 60; fair $4 50@4; common $4 other 3 50.

ALES AND PORTER—There is a better demand, and prices a shade higher. Sales at shipmaker @ gal., the latter figure for Allegheny Brewery.

ALES—The following are the ruling figures for Pittsburgh brands: XX Pale, $3 per barrel; XXX do, $4; India ale $11. Imported celebrated Encliss ale, kilderkins, 18 gallons, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 65 gallons, $60.

ASHES—The market is reported moderately active and prices unchanged. Sales are made at the following figures: Pearls, 7½@7¾c; seconds, 7c; firsts 6½@6¾c; pots 6½@6¾c, pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4c; antimony soda 4½@5c; bicarb soda 4½@5c; currency Pacific.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 14, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Canton	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Western Union Tel.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Quicksilver pf	51	51	51	51	51	51
Adams Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
American Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Cleveland and Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Rock Isl.	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
do pf	89	89	89	89	89	89
Toledo and Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Wabash pf	61	61	61	61	61	61
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
New York Central scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Boston and Albany	125	125	125	125	125	125
Atlantic Mail	93	93	93	93	93	93

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 74 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks at sunset on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn's Central	94½ Phila. and Erie
Reading	87½ Penn's Allotments
Cleveland Col. & C.	99 Pittsburgh
Del 6s	91½ Allegheny Valley 7 30
Lehigh Valley R. R.	66 Central Trans Con

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is again very unsettled, prices being very uncertain, in fact correct figures are very difficult to obtain. Buyers are not numerous.

CRUDE.

Buyers are inclined to hold off. We did not learn of any transactions. The quote nominally 6¼@6½c.

Parkers'—Sales are reported at $1 40@1 50 per barrel.

REFINED.

Prices nominal. Car load lots held at 16½@16¾c. Philadelphia—May 16½c; June 19½c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Herald* says the petroleum market yesterday was unchanged. On upper coast the market opened at $2 25@2 37½; at Oil City $2 25@2 37½; at Parker $2 37½@2 50; at Shamburg $2 37½@2 50. Nothing done at $2 50. The home refined market was nominally the same at 16c in bulk and 19c in bbls.

1,000 bbls upper coast, spot.....$2 50
500 bbls upper coast, spot.....2 37½
1,000 bbls S. O. Mar. June.....2 37½
1,000 bbls upper coast, B. O.....2 75
1,000 bbls C. C. C. spot.....2 75
2,500 bbls Parker's.....2 50
no bbls Titusville, spot.....2 50

BOSTON, May 14.—Closing 19¾c. Crude in bulk very quiet, but rather weak at 9½@9¾c; sales too small at inside prices. Crude—shipping order 9½c; refined quiet; sales 200 bbls at 19½c; 1,000 bbls last half June 20½c; cases 20½@23c. Philadelphia—Demand light and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined for May 19½c.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market dull; nothing doing at $2 62½.

ROCHESTER, May 14.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 50. Sales—Closing 19¾c. Crude in bulk very quiet, but rather weak at 9½@9¾c; sales too small at inside prices. Crude—shipping order 9½c; refined quiet; sales 200 bbls at 19½c; 1,000 bbls last half June 20½c; cases 20½@23c. Philadelphia—Demand light and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined for May 19½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14.—Market dull at $2 40.

TIONESTA, May 14.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet; spot $2 25 asked, $2 00 bid.

PARKERS LAND, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 50.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Crude, 9c bid, 9½c asked. Refined steady.

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. J. Gilmore	Parker & W	1,000
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	1,500
W. Hackett	Clinton O W	600
W. Robinson	Parriott & W	600
H. McKelvey	Venis O W	600
S. S. Duncan	Duncan & C	600
S. S. Duncan	Bellmont O W	600
S. S. Duncan	American O W	1,200
S. S. Duncan	Columbia O W	600
N. W. Stevenson	Liberty O W	600
Hutchinson & B.	Freedom O W	600
S. S. Duncan	Liberty O W	600
Fisher Bros.	Freedom O W	600
Fisher Bros.	Bogus, L. & Co	600
Total		9,300

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been heavy of through stock for the East, and fair of that intended for sale here. The quality of the offerings is principally the medium grades, but few prime or extra cattle being on sale. There is a fair attendance of regular buyers, and quite a large delegation of country or transient dealers. The buyers from the country have taken a good many cattle, and the market rules active at prices at least $@ higher than last week. Trade closes firm at the following rates:

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 50; stockers, $3 25@3 50; bulls $3 50 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day are a shade light The market ruled dull this forenoon, but the rain coming a little light in the afternoon, the market improved some, and sales were made of both light and prime about 10c per 100 lbs higher than last quoted. Following are the current rates:

Prime Philadelphia, $5 90; prime Philadelphia, $5 80 to $5 85; prime Yorkers $5 80 to $5 85.

Sheep.

The run of sheep so far this week has been fair, and are mostly clipped stock. The market is active, and sales are made about as soon as such arrive. Prices this afternoon rule 25c higher than last quoted. Following are the closing rates for the following figures:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $7 00 to $8 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 70 lbs, fine wool, $5 00.

Sales.

SALES OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS TO-DAY.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90
20	average	70	20	average	90

SALES OF CATTLE, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

SALES OF HOGS, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

SALES OF SHEEP, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,200	$5 00	23	1,200	$5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00
23	1,200	5 00	23	1,200	5 00

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

MAY 15.—Rail grades have been scarce and in demand. Low grades were in rather excessive supply, and more slow. We quote the current rates of the close as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 1, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]

COKE.

Coke, No. 1, per ton	[illegible]
Coke, No. 2, per ton	[illegible]
Coke, No. 3, per ton	[illegible]
Mill, per ton	[illegible]

CAR WHEELS.

Hanging Rock, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, per ton	[illegible]
Tennessee, per ton	[illegible]
Kentucky, per ton	[illegible]

GRAIN.

Corn, per bushel	[illegible]
Oats, per bushel	[illegible]
Rye, per bushel	[illegible]

WHEAT MEAL.

Fine, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Coarse, per 100 lbs	[illegible]

FLOUR.

Superfine, per bbl	[illegible]
Extra, per bbl	[illegible]
Family, per bbl	[illegible]
Fancy, per bbl	[illegible]

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅜@112⅝.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1873—4 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Depression was the feature in financial affairs today. Reports of the probable advance in the Bank of England rate of interest to-morrow to 6 per cent. stiffened gold and exchange, but the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was quite strong, and resulted in a decline, ranging from ¾ to 5¾ per cent.

MONEY.

Money easy most of the time at 6@7 per cent., rising to 7 per cent. gold on increased demand, and closing at the legal rate.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling strong at 108¾@108⅞ for sixty days, and 109¾@110 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold irregular, ranging from 112⅞ to 113, closing at 112⅞@113. Loans 6@7 per cent. Clearings, $51,600,000. Treasury disbursements $272,000. Customs receipts $480,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady and dull.

U. S. coup. 1881	121	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	113⅞
5-20s, 1864	113⅝	New 5s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865	112⅝	10-40s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅜	Currency 6s	115½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds nominal.

Missouri	93½	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	71¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	51½	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	49		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks more active at generally declining rates, with great pressure to sell. Pacific Mail particularly heavy; large block of 5,000 changing hands. Rumor of an opposition English line on the China route was again used with marked effect, but rests only on the statement that the Grand Allouna came to San Francisco, where she was chartered to take a cargo to England. Erie was heavy in sympathy with London prices. Western Union was the only strong stock on the list. Chief fluctuations were: Pacific Mail, 55¾@54¾; Erie, 40¾@39¾; Western Union, 86⅞@87; Quicksilver, 37@37; Canton, 57½@57½; Pacific Mail, 55¾@54¾; Erie, 40¾@39¾; Western Union, 86⅞@87; Quicksilver, 37@37; Canton, 57½@57½; Adams Express, 49½@49½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 50½@50½; American Express, 47½@47½; United States Express, 49@49; New York Central, 102¾@102¾; Erie, 39⅝@39⅝; Michigan Central, 104@104; Lake Shore, 90¾@90¾; Illinois Central, 100¾@100¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91@91; Chicago and Rock Island, 107@107; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 97@97; Chicago and Northwestern, 86⅞@86⅞; do preferred, 89@89; Toledo and Wabash, 39@39; do preferred, 61@61; Fort Wayne, 97@97; Ohio and Mississippi, 30½@30½; Union Pacific, 84½@84½; Western Union Tel., 86⅞@87; Quicksilver, 37@37; Quicksilver preferred, 51@51; Adams Express, 49½@49½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 50½